

Payroll expenditure figures in the executive branch during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year 1963 total \$7.6 billion. These payroll expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year, July-December 1962, exclusive of \$168 million of U.S. pay for foreign nationals not on the regular rolls, follow:

Month:	Payroll (in millions)
July.....	\$1,222
August.....	1,282
September.....	1,147
October.....	1,317
November.....	1,308
December.....	1,337
Total.....	7,613

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MCGEE (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 982. A bill permitting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the third division, Riverton Reclamation Project, Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. MCGEE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LAUSCHE:

S. 983. A bill to amend chapter 93 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the use of contracting authority by officers and employees of the United States for purposes of duress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. LAUSCHE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

S. 984. A bill for the relief of Ling-Chuan Chiao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERVIN:

S. 985. A bill for the relief of the Boren Clay Products Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARSON (for himself and Mr. CARLSON):

S. 986. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Prairie National Park, in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. PEARSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. KEATING):

S. 987. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain additional losses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 988. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act so as to define more specifically certain of the benefits which may be provided under State programs of medical assistance for the aged established pursuant to such title; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 989. A bill to require the national referendum on wheat to be held prior to May

15, 1963; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 990. A bill to give financial assistance to the States for educational purposes by authorizing annual appropriations to each State equal to 1 percent of the Federal individual incomes taxes collected therein; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. COTTON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S. 991. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States; and for other purposes; and

S. 992. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide additional choice of health benefit plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. MOSS):

S. 993. A bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to make findings with respect to the amount of compensation to which certain individuals are entitled as reimbursement for damages sustained by them as a result of the cancellation of their grazing permits by the U.S. Air Force, and to provide for payments of amounts so determined to such individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE (by request):

S. 994. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create a Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, as amended;

S. 995. A bill to amend the Street Readjustment Act of the District of Columbia so as to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close all or part of a street, road, highway, or alley in accordance with the requirements of an approved redevelopment or urban renewal plan, without regard to the notice provisions of such act, and for other purposes;

S. 996. A bill to increase the partial pay of educational employees of the public schools of the District of Columbia who are on leave of absence for educational improvement, and for other purposes;

S. 997. A bill to promote safe driving and eliminate the reckless and irresponsible driver from the streets and highways of the District of Columbia by providing that any person operating a motor vehicle within the District while apparently under the influence of intoxicating liquor shall be deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test of certain of his body substances to determine the alcoholic content of his blood, and for other purposes;

S. 998. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a mutual-aid plan for fire protection by and for the District of Columbia and certain adjacent communities in Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes";

S. 999. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for compulsory school attendance, for the taking of a school census in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 4, 1925;

S. 1000. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to sell a right-of-way across a portion of the District Training School grounds at Laurel, Md., and for other purposes;

S. 1001. A bill to provide for the regulation of the business of selling securities in the District of Columbia and for the licensing of persons engaged therein, and for other purposes; and

S. 1002. A bill to authorize certain expenses in the Government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CASE:

S. 1003. A bill for the relief of the Middlesex Concrete Products and Excavating Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1004. A bill to authorize appointment of the Director and Deputy Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from civilian life, and for other purposes; and

S. 1005. A bill to amend paragraph (2) (G) of subsection 309(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by granting the Federal Communications Commission additional authority to grant special temporary authorizations for 60 days for certain nonbroadcast operations; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

S. 1006. A bill to amend the act of June 12, 1960, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fishing vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MORSE, and Mrs. NEUBERGER):

S. 1007. A bill to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1008. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the delivery of Lincoln's immortal address at Gettysburg; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. NEUBERGER:

S. 1009. A bill to improve, strengthen, and accelerate programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mrs. NEUBERGER when she introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 1010. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits under such title; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEATING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PRINTING AS A HOUSE DOCUMENT THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—1,001 QUESTIONS ON HOW IT WORKS"

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) to au-

thorize the printing as a House document the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government—1,001 Questions on How It Works," which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HUMPHREY, which appears under a separate heading.)

RIGHT OF PERSONS RESIDING ON FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS TO VOTE IN CERTAIN ELECTIONS

Mr. BEALL submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 27); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that persons residing on federally owned lands (other than military reservations) situated in any State should be extended the right to vote in elections conducted in such State for presidential and vice presidential electors and for Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States if such persons meet all the requirements for voting in such State except the requirement of residence, which requirement they are unable to meet solely because they reside on federally owned lands.

RESOLUTION

TO PRINT AS A DOCUMENT A COM- PILATION OF MATERIALS EN- TITLED "SUMMER EMPLOYMENT BY COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—1961"

Mr. SALTONSTALL submitted a resolution (S. Res. 105) to print as a document a compilation of materials entitled "Summer Employment by College Students in the Federal Government—1961," which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. SALTONSTALL, which appears under a separate heading.)

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE DOCUMENT 117, 84TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

Mr. EASTLAND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 106); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That there be printed seven thousand additional copies of Senate Document Numbered 117, of the Eighty-fourth Congress, second session, entitled "The Communist Party of the United States of America, What It Is, How It Works—A Handbook for Americans", compiled by the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate.

DELIVERY OF WATER TO LANDS IN THIRD DIVISION, RIVERTON RE- CLAMATION PROJECT, WYOMING

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON],

I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to permit the delivery of water by the Bureau of Reclamation to settlers in the third division on the Riverton reclamation project in Wyoming.

This project was initiated following World War II. It has promise of being a very beneficial and useful project, Mr. President, but unfortunately problems have been encountered that have delayed the execution of repayment contracts past the development period. My bill would give authority for water delivery in the division to farmers who want it. Without this authority no water can be released this year. I need not stress the need for a rapid decision on this matter. Mother Nature waits for no man, and today's wonderful weather is an indication that spring is almost here. The farmers in the third division have plans to make and those plans will hinge upon the availability of water from this project for this year's growing season.

Mr. President, I will not go into the problems that have beset this project except to say that they are problems which can be corrected. My bill would allow for water now while permanent solutions to these problems are being worked out. I might point out that at the direction of the Congress a Wyoming reclamation projects survey team was appointed by the Bureau of Reclamation to study this project and others in my State. This team, made up of highly qualified men, has just completed its study of the Riverton project and submitted a report and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. President, I am confident that with the assistance of this valuable report and with the cooperation of the settlers, Bureau of Reclamation, affected State agencies and the Congress of the United States, we will be able to find permanent solutions to the problems of the third division. In the meantime, I would urge rapid consideration of the bill I introduce today so that the farmers on this project may start preparations for planting their crops.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 982) permitting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the third division, Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming, introduced by Mr. MCGEE (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROHIBITION OF USE OF CON- TRACTING AUTHORITY BY OFFI- CERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PURPOSES OF DURESS

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend chapter 93 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the use of contracting authority by officers and employees of the United States for purposes of duress.

Mr. President, the time has arrived

when the Congress of the United States must define by law the power that may be used by Federal agencies and officials in coercing private industry and labor to adopt business practices, including labor-management relations, to suit the feelings of Federal officials.

Without special authority granted by the Congress, no Federal official or agency should be permitted to withhold or threaten to withhold any contract from the operator of a business on the grounds that such operator did not adopt labor-management practices responding to the individual will and wish of such Federal official. Manifestly a private enterprise which seeks a Government contract ought to be awarded such contract if it is the lowest responsible bidder and has fully complied with the requirements of law as distinguished from the requirements of the Federal official's individual fancies and feelings.

In the labor-management disputes involving the steel industry, General Dynamics Corp., North American Aviation, Inc., Ryan Aeronautical Co., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., and currently the Boeing Aircraft Corp., Federal officials threatened to withhold contracts from the employers unless, in the management of their respective business, they followed practices demanded by the Federal officials although such practices were not required by law.

These threats should not have been made. They had no authority in law. They constituted an usurpation of power; a vivid example of government by men and not by law. Newspapers and news magazines from coast to coast have carried numerous articles citing alleged threats and acts of coercion against firms holding important Government contracts.

Mr. President, I am certain that if the Congress were called upon to pass a law authorizing a governmental agency or official to order a settlement of a labor-management dispute in conformity with the views of the Federal agency or officer, such proposal would meet with vigorous opposition from both labor and management. The opposition would argue that labor as well as management should not be harnessed and strait-jacketed in managing their own business.

Ours is a government of laws and not of men.

To me that precept means something. I only regret that it is not inscribed somewhere on the wall of the Senate Chamber. Let us quit invoking our whims and fancies, disregarding the requirements of law in the execution of our duties.

Motivated by their own wishes, Federal officials should not be allowed to force their judgments of what is right or wrong upon either business or labor management. When we permit that type of conduct we enter the dangerous field of requiring the people not to act in conformity with established law but in obedience to the changing wishes of changing men in changing administrations. It is wrong, should not be

only restriction being that both positions not be filled simultaneously by either officers or civilians."

The proposed legislation would implement this recommendation of the Committee. In addition to opening these positions up to civilians as well as to commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the bill would provide that the Director shall serve at the pleasure of the President, rather than for a term of 4 years. This change is in conformity with existing practice in the appointment of the heads of other important bureaus in the Department of Commerce, including the National Bureau of Standards, the Weather Bureau, the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census, the Maritime Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Area Redevelopment Administration, and the U.S. Travel Service.

The bill would further provide that the Deputy Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and shall serve at his pleasure, rather than be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This change is in accord with common practice in filling positions at the deputy chief level in civilian Government bureaus. In addition, it represents a return to the practice long followed prior to 1942. (See act of June 5, 1920, 41 Stat. 929.)

The proposed legislation would provide increased flexibility in appointment of the two top officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It would greatly broaden the sources from which selections may be made for the two most important positions in the bureau. It would provide a better balance in the background, skills, and orientation of the officials responsible for directing the work of the bureau by providing for a team of commissioned officer and civilian scientific and engineering personnel. Finally, it would tend to strengthen the capacity of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to recruit and retain outstanding civilian professional and technical personnel for its important programs in oceanography, aeronautical charting, geodetic and geophysical survey work, and research in related fields, by providing improved career opportunities for civilians in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Appropriate provision has been made for the compensation of the Director and Deputy Director, when appointed from civilian life.

The recommendation of the Kelly Committee that both positions should not be filled simultaneously by either officers or civilians is provided in the form of a directive to the Secretary of Commerce to follow such a policy to the extent he deems appropriate. It is believed unwise arbitrarily to specify such a requirement since flexibility should be reserved under which the Secretary may make whatever selection may appear to be in the best interests of the Department under various circumstances, e.g., a period of national emergency, nonavailability of a well-qualified commissioned officer, nonavailability of a well-qualified individual from civilian life, and the like.

Various other minor changes of a technical or editorial nature are included in the bill.

Provision is made in the bill that it shall not be deemed to require reappointment or other change in the employment status of any person serving as Director or Deputy Director under an appointment made prior to the date of enactment of the bill.

AUTHORITY TO GRANT SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATIONS FOR 60 DAYS FOR CERTAIN NON-BROADCAST OPERATIONS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request of the Federal Communications

Commission, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend paragraph (2) (G) of subsection 309(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by granting the Federal Communications Commission additional authority to grant special temporary authorizations for 60 days for certain nonbroadcast operations. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter from the Acting Chairman of the Commission requesting the proposed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1005) to amend section 309(c) (2) (G) of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to grant special temporary authorizations for periods of 60 days in certain cases, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The letter presented by Mr. MAGNUSON is as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., February 20, 1963.

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: The Commission has adopted as a part of its legislative program for the 88th Congress a proposal to amend section 309(c) (2) (G) of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to grant special temporary authorizations for periods of 60 days in certain cases (47 U.S.C. 309 (c) (2) (G)).

The Commission's draft bill to accomplish the foregoing objective was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for its consideration. We have now been advised by that Bureau that from the standpoint of the administration's program there would be no objection to the presentation of the draft bill to the Congress for its consideration. Accordingly, there are enclosed six copies of our draft bill and explanatory statement on this subject.

The consideration by the Senate of the proposed amendment to the Communications Act of 1934 would be greatly appreciated. The Commission would be most happy to furnish any additional information that may be desired by the Senate or by the Committee to which this proposal is referred.

Sincerely yours,

ROSEL H. HYDE,
Acting Chairman.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT TO PERMIT THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO GRANT SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PERIODS OF 60 DAYS IN CERTAIN CASES (47 U.S.C. 309(c) (2) (G))

Paragraph (2) (G) of subsection (c) of section 309 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 309(c) (2) (G)), now exempts from the public notice and 30-day waiting period requirements of subsection 309(b) those applications for "a special temporary authorization for nonbroadcast operation not to exceed 30 days where no application for regular operation is contemplated to be filed or pending the filing of an application for such regular operation, or."

The Commission believes that this subsection should be amended to permit it to grant special temporary authorizations (STA) for 60 days in those cases where the application for the STA is filed pending the filing of an application for regular operation. We are

not suggesting any changes in the 30-day limitation on those STA's in cases not contemplating a subsequent application for regular operation.

The purpose of paragraph (2) (G) of subsection 309(c) is to permit short-term radio operation in the nonbroadcast field without the delay of a 30-day waiting period (as provided in subsection 309(b)) after the issuance of public notice by the Commission of the acceptance for filing of such application. The Commission has found that this purpose is frustrated by the 30-day limitation on STA's in those cases where the short-term operation relates to a radio system for which an application for regular operation is filed later. In those cases, the provisions of subsection 309(b) are applicable and a 30-day waiting period is required before the Commission can act on the application for regular operation. As a result, there is a hiatus between the expiration of the STA and the Commission's grant of the application for regular operation. During the period of the hiatus, the applicant would be unlicensed and would, as a consequence, be unable to operate his radio. This defeats the purpose for which Congress made special provision for granting special temporary authorizations. Moreover, it does not appear that the Commission has authority to remedy this statutory defect by renewing the STA until it can grant the application for regular operation.

The Commission believes that this deficiency in the statutory scheme can be corrected by its proposed amendment. Therefore, we recommend that paragraph (2) (G) of subsection 309(c) be amended to give us this additional authority.

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATED IN FEDERAL HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, for myself and Senators CHURCH, JORDAN of Idaho, MAGNUSON, MANSFIELD, METCALF, MORSE, and NEUBERGER, a bill to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1007) to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JACKSON (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the bill I have just sent to the desk is the same bill, with two minor changes, passed by the Senate last year as S. 3153 by a rollcall vote of 51 yeas to 36 nays. This bill is cosponsored by all the Senators from the Pacific Northwest. The two changes in the bill were suggested by Governor Hatfield of Oregon in a letter to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Last year the bill had administration support, and I am informed that it will have such support again this year.

This bill is needed to permit the Bonneville Power Administration to market surplus power outside the Pacific Northwest on an orderly basis, and to retain its sound financial position. All segments of the utility industry in the Northwest, public and private, have agreed on the need for the legislation. This year and last year the Northwest produced a total of 27½ billion kilowatt hours of secondary energy which had to be spilled over the dams and wasted.

In dollar terms this amounts to almost \$52 million lost revenue to the Bonneville Power Administration. The Bonneville Power Administration needs these revenues to avoid a very substantial rate increase. It hardly wishes to raise its rates until every practicable step has been taken to market all the power that the dams will produce.

The Bonneville Power Administration has indicated that this bill is the keystone to a successful marketing program. Not only will sales of surplus Bonneville power strengthen its financial position and produce revenues for the U.S. Treasury, but also they will prevent an inexcusable waste of energy that our Nation cannot afford. In addition, such sales will bring to consumers of neighboring regions large quantities of low-cost surplus Columbia River hydroelectricity.

The power supply of the Pacific Northwest is unique in the United States because it is virtually all—96 percent—hydro. The bill just sent to the desk applies only to hydroelectricity. The great Columbia River is the prime energy source for the Northwest. Because the natural flows of the Columbia have recorded a variation of about 1 to 25 between the low- and high-water years of record, the Columbia dams produce a large amount of seasonal power. This seasonal power, that cannot be relied upon the year around, and that ceases to exist in critical water years, cannot be sold as firm power. Only a relatively small amount of it can be sold in the Northwest until the Northwest develops large steam-electric generation. But there is already a market for large amounts of it in California and the Southwest, where large steam-electric plants already exist which can firm up surplus Northwest power.

This bill lays down sensible ground rules for the movement of bulk quantities of electric energy between the Northwest and other regions. It is broad enough to permit the advantages of increased efficiency and economy that can be achieved by strong regional interties—for example, sales of surplus energy and peaking capacity, diversity exchanges, and firming power.

But it would not permit regional interties to be used to the disadvantage of the utilities and the industries of the Northwest or of any region connected with the Northwest. If firm power were needed for local utilities or industries, such power could not be transported for use 1,000 or more miles away. Many of the industries now in the Northwest have invested millions of dollars in reliance upon a continued supply of Columbia River power.

Some confusion has arisen over the relationship of this bill to the construction of extra high voltage interties. This bill does not authorize the construction of such interties by Federal agencies. Such authority already exists. Bonneville Power Administration has legal authority to construct lines anywhere within economic transmission distance of the Columbia River plants. Proposals have also been made for the construction of a Northwest-California intertie by private utilities. Public agencies in both the Northwest and California are also known to be considering the construction of a large intertie between the two regions.

The numerous advantages of economy and efficiency in the use of our Nation's energy resources made possible by strong interregional connections make some form of Northwest-Southwest intertie inevitable. Within recent months, proposals have been received by the Bonneville Power Administration from six non-Federal utility groups for the construction of an interconnection between the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest. Regardless of who owns or operates the lines this bill is needed to provide the fullest orderly and economic movements of hydropower between the regions. With the passage of this bill, this sound national objective can be assured with great savings to electric consumers in both regions.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, in his health message to the Nation President Kennedy drew, in a few brief strokes, an indelible image of the terrible economic and human costs of air pollution.

Economic damage from air pollution amounts to as much as \$11 billion every year in the United States. Agricultural losses alone total \$500 million a year. Crops are stunted or destroyed, livestock become ill, meat and milk production are reduced. In some 6,000 communities various amounts of smoke, smog, grime, or fumes reduce property values and—as dramatically shown in England last year—endanger life itself. Hospitals, department stores, office buildings, and hotels are all affected. Some cities suffer damages of up to \$100 million a year. One of our larger cities has a daily average of 25,000 tons of airborne pollutants. My own home city of Boston experienced in 1960 a "black rain" of smoke, soot, oil or a mixture of all three.

It was in response to such evidence as this that, on March 2, 1961, I introduced proposed legislation to establish a national air pollution abatement program, paralleling the newly successful Federal program for water pollution control. This measure, unfortunately, was not destined for success in the 87th Congress. But the intervening 2 years have witnessed both a dramatic expansion in technical knowledge of the enormity, complexity, and national character of the air pollution problem, and increased awareness, among public officials and ordinary citizens alike, of the profound need for remedial action.

During these 2 years, there have been major advances in the technology of air pollution control. In June of last year,

for example, the Public Health Service completed the definitive study of motor vehicle air pollution which had been authorized by the farsighted provisions of the Schenck Act of 1960. This study revealed the ugly price which we are paying for the benefits of motor vehicle travel, identifying vehicular air pollution as the source of a broad spectrum of evils, from the decimation of crops and livestock to the aggravation and complication of human disease. Responding to the stimulus of this report and to the prodding of concerned Members of Congress, the Federal Division of Air Pollution Control, and States such as California, the automobile industry has made substantial progress in mitigating this hazard.

These 2 years have also brought insight into the particularly lethal role played by sulfur compounds in the air. Several recent studies have demonstrated that there exists a dramatic relationship between the levels of sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide in the air and the frequency and duration of the common cold and other respiratory ailments.

A series of studies carried out in the direction of Dr. F. Curtis Dohan, of the University of Pennsylvania, supported by funds from the Public Health Service, compared the frequency of colds among a group of industrial and office workers with levels of sulfates in the air of the cities where they worked.

Dr. Dohan found a striking relationship between airborne sulfate levels and the frequency with which workers were absent because of upper respiratory infections. The frequency of colds was apparently unrelated to levels of other pollutants and weather conditions. The study covered workers in eight cities in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and the pattern of colds closely paralleled the differing sulfate levels in the eight cities.

In another investigation, scientists at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and the Public Health Service reported a high statistical correlation between asthma attacks and levels of sulfur dioxide in Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. L. D. Zeidberg, of Vanderbilt, and Dr. Richard A. Prindle and Mr. Emanuel Landau, of the Division of Air Pollution, found that the asthma attack rate in Nashville closely followed the measurements taken of sulfur dioxide. They reported, in addition, that variations in temperature and humidity apparently were not related to the occurrence of asthma in the group of patients studied.

There is compelling evidence that air pollution is a contributing factor in a number of chronic respiratory diseases, including asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, and lung cancer. It now appears that sulfurous air may contribute also to our most common acute respiratory disease—the cold—which last year alone cost the Nation tens of millions of lost workdays. It should also be noted that sulfur dioxide and sulfate levels have been extremely high during several acute episodes of air pollution in this country and abroad in which many people have died.